

VOL. VI. NO. 44, NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857. WHOLE NO. 304

It was all of no use—Cayley, MacDonald & Co., were resolved to put it through, and their majority was at hand to do it.

the noble; were O'Rourke, Cayley, Crawford, Jackson, Macbeth, J. A. Macdonald, J. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Powell, I. R. Robinson, James Ross, Shaw, Henry Smith, Spence and Stevenson.

All the evils predicted soon showed themselves. The passage of the scandalous Bill opened the door for all the audacious demands that followed, and brought us in this precious plight we are now in. Let no one therefore say that Cayley & Co. are not responsible for the annual burden of one million of dollars now paid by the people of Canada, on account of the Grand Trunk, and to be paid for all time to come!

The Lawyer Ministry.

LOWER CANADA.

Cartier, Attorney General.—Lawyer!
Sicotte, Commis. Crown Lands.—Lawyer!
Alley, Commis. Public Works.—Lawyer!
Loranger, Provincial Secretary.—Lawyer!
Brelau, Speaker of the Council.—Lawyer!

UPPER CANADA.
Macdonald, Attorney General—Lawyer!
Morrison, Receiver General—Lawyer!
Vankoughnet, Pres. of Council—Lawyer!
Cayley, Inspector General—Lawyer!
Smith, Solicitor General—Lawyer!
Spence, Postmaster General—Auctioneer!
Was anything like this ever known before? Eleven lawyers and one auctioneer! The last no doubt intended to knock down the whole lot to the highest bidder, when they cannot be disposed of at private sale. What a fearful thing for the province to fall into the hands of eleven lawyers! It is bad enough, as our farming friends know to be in the hands of one—but eleven! What is the country coming to? Could anything show more clearly than this that the ministry is made up of mere office-seekers, and does not represent the people, or their various interests? When not one merchant, not one farmer, not one manufacturer, can be found willing to join a government, may it not be relied upon that government is not acceptable to the merchants

not expected to pursue a policy which will be beneficial to these classes? Except the Attorneys General, there is not a lawyer in the government, who is not a failure as a departmental officer. Vankoughnet has proved miserably incompetent, even for the simple affairs of the Bureau; Cayley is not only a laughing stock, as Inspector General, but he is a burden, an incubus, which is bringing the province on its knees. What could Mr. Cayley know of the requirements of commerce, whose only experience was gained in his position of secretary of a blacksmith's shop?—what does Mr. Vankoughnet know about agriculture, or emigration, or statistics? Mr. Lamouche, a small Quebec lawyer, what did he know of public works save what Baby told him, and what more knowledge has his successor, Mr. Ayley? Mr. Sienko knows nothing about the public lands. The provincial domain is almost entirely in Upper Canada, a *terra incognita* to him, and long before he has become familiar with it, he will be out of office. These ministers will, no doubt, with the facility

departments, and obtain the same superficial knowledge of the business as they do of the bribe, but they will never go deeper, they will have no broad ideas on the subject which would result in reforms.

Four-fifths of the population of Canada as agriculturists—and we should think the simple fact that the Government is composed of eleven Lawyers and one Auctioneer, would be enough to seal its fate forever.—*Globe*.

The Coalition of 1854 Grouped.

Able has the *Globe*, this week, grouped its band of political highwaymen of needy and greedy hounds led by gouty MacNab and orange MacDonnell, regressive Scotsmen slouches, who 'have done oppression's dirty work; smothered, too, by the poor, old, defenceless Robert Baldwin (for the sake of John Ross) since Sept. 14, 1854. Listen!

"Past Administrations had attempted to unite the Lower Canada French party with Upper Canada reformers, and signally failed."

tion not only retained these elements of confusion in all their force, but introduced the high Toryism of Upper Canada as a new and preponderating influence in the *milieu*. Orange and green, Rebel and Loyalist, ultra-Tory, Clear-girt Reformer—the advocate of every possible opinion in Canadian politics was to be found in the ranks of the new Government. Nothing but sheer greed of office could have brought into the same Cabinet Mr. Pierre Clavin and Mr. Robert Spence—Sir Allan MacNab, the hero of Navy Island, and Mr. Augustin Robert Morin the still more famous author of the 92 Resolutions—with Hon. Francis Hincks and Hon. John Millsbury Francis, outside battle-holders of the combatants within. Was there the slightest probability of honestly reconciling the opposing views, on almost every public question, of these three parties? Could the ultramontane Patriots of Lower Canada, and the Orangemen of Upper Canada, the Radical Voluntaries and the Tory High Churchmen, all look to the same Government for the fulfilment of their desires?

[The *Globe* and *Messenger* have agreed more busily about election times, ever since A. P. 1851. After the returns are in, however, these papers sometimes part company.—*Meander*]

New Advertisements.

Steel Astry—Wm. Powell.
Riley Calver—Wm. E. Cuyler.
Township Notice—J. W. Collins.
Reform meeting—E. Jackson.
Notice—W. W. Bogart.
List of Letters—C. Daan.

Money Received.
On subscriptions to New Era since last advertisement—
J. Saxsmith \$1.50; John Selby \$1.50; Saml Pearson \$3; James Evans 75 cts.; R. H. Smith, \$1; Alexander Welsh \$2.

Agents for the "New Era"
AURORA.—Messrs. Ashton & Macmillan.
KILDEE.—Mr. S. Snider.
LLOYD.—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
BROWNSVILLE.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BROOKLYN.—Mr. John Bailey.
HOLLAND.—Mr. John H. Rapet.
KING'S P.O.—Mr. John Hartman.
EASTVILLE.—Mr. J. Quibell.

Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday Dec. 4, 1857.

For Member of Parliament,
JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq.

General Summary.

We understand it is the intention of the Newmarket Brass Band to give their second concert on New Year's eve.

The communication of a "Sufferer" is unavoidably crowded out this week: it will appear in our next.

It is stated that South Hastings presented a Requisition to Hon. R. Baldwin requesting him to stand as a candidate for the representation of that constituency, but he declined.

The Fast Day was generally observed in Newmarket. The places of public business were closed, and service performed in nearly all the churches.

Mr. Geo. Brown has had a requisition presented to him from North Oxford, containing it is said, a majority of the qualified electors upon it.

Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron has issued an Address to the Electors of Toronto, declining to become a candidate at the next election.

Ogle R. Gowan has issued his Address to the electors of North Ontario. What are the Reformers in that Riding about? We hope to see that Mr. Gowan or some other able Reformer will be in the field at once.

We are requested to announce that Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Pickering, will preach in the Baptist Chapel, Newmarket, on Sabbath next, the 6th inst. Service to commence at eleven o'clock a.m.

The weather during the week has been very changeable. During the first three days wet and disagreeable. On Wednesday night a change took place, and on the following morning the ground was covered with snow.

An excellent piece of poetry has been received during the week, which we would gladly have published, had the author not withheld the name. The article is entitled, "Lines," &c.

The *Genesee Farmer* for December has been received. As usual, it contains many interesting articles and several illustrations. Published by J. Harris, Esq., Rochester N. Y.; price 50 cts. per annum.

Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, finding the chances against him at Niagara, has determined on becoming a candidate for Peel. We fancy the Receiver General has jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. Aikins will feel him.

The opening Lecture for the season, before the Mechanics' Institute, takes place this evening. It will be delivered by Col. Beresford, the President. Subject—Labor Lightened—Time not lost. Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. J. Duggan, the rejected of Sauguenay, has issued an Address to the Electors of East York. We are much deceived in the people of that Riding, if they do not allow that gentleman to pursue the even tenor of his ways in private life, as heretofore. He does not amount to anything.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen a meeting of the friends of Joseph Hartman, Esq., will be held at the Eagle Hotel, Newmarket, on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. We hope to see a large attendance of Reformers on the occasion.

The time is fast approaching when it will be necessary to take action, by sending a requisition to the Warden to call a public meeting for the formation of an Electoral District Agricultural Society. We believe the most advisable course for Township Societies to take, would be to call a general meeting of members, and at these meetings let requisition papers be signed, and money from members received.

The *Official Gazette* of the 28th inst. states that His Excellency has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—The Hon. Philip Vankoughnet, of Cornwall; and the Hon. Augustus Frederick Queen of Montreal, to be Commissioners to ascertain what was the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, at the time of the union of those Provinces, pursuant to a recommendation from a special Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, dated the 10th of June, 1857.

Rumour has it that certain friends and office-holders, and we may also add, office-seekers, have been feeling their way in this constituency during the past week, in favor of the Hon. Mr. Baldwin. It has been represented in case Mr. Hartman's supporters, on previous occasions would get up a requisition, that that Hon. Gentleman would become a candidate. All we have to say, is, we do not believe the people of North York are quite so ignorant as some folks take them to be, and it will be long after the year of grace 1857-8, that they assume a position calculated to stultify themselves.

The New Ministry.

In an article published last week, we gave it as our opinion that Mr. McDonald would be able to call around him a sufficient number of parties to form an Administration; but whether they would be men possessing the confidence of the people, we questioned; and we are now satisfied the country will join with us in condemning this new combination of political tricksters and pettifoggery lawyers.

By reference to an article copied from the *Globe*, on our first page, the names of Members of the new Cabinet will be found; and it will also be seen, that every member, except the renegade Spence, is a lawyer. Now, we put it to the honest yeomen of Canada, and ask—Is it right to sustain a Ministry composed entirely of a class of the community, admitted to be, as a general thing, quite ignorant of the requirements of an agricultural and commercial country like Canada? Not an agriculturist, nor a Merchant, nor a Manufacturer or Mechanic amongst them. Surely the country must be hard run for business men, and his Excellency must have a very limited knowledge of law, with a strong determination to become a proficient in legal lore, when none but gentlemen of the black-robe profession are selected as his Advisers.

The new Commissioner of Crown Lands done very well as a Speaker of the Assembly; but this does not qualify him for his new position. A very large proportion of these Crown Lands are located in Upper Canada, and the office—properly considered—should be filled by an Upper Canadian. Mr. Sciotto, it is true, by his dignified course as Speaker, won for him the respect of all parties; but it does not follow as a matter of course, that he will carry with him to the Administration, any political influence. On the contrary, he puts himself in open hostility to the very men instrumental in elevating him to the Speakership.

Mr. Allen is said to be a man of considerable reputation in Quebec, as a special pleader; but beyond his legal attainments is a man of exceedingly limited ability. And how can it be otherwise? The principal part of his life having been devoted to the study and practice of law, he must necessarily possess a very limited knowledge of our public works—of managing Canals, &c.

Mr. Loranger, as every body knows who visited the House during the late Session of Parliament, or read the newspaper report of debates, was a thick and thin supporter of the Coalition, ever ready to do their dirty work, wishy-washy in debate, and foppish in his demeanor.

Mr. Bellau is said to be a lawyer of very ordinary ability; but a willing servant of Mr. Cartier. He is, no doubt, just such a man as the Attorney General like to have as a colleague, as they can, the more readily "pull the wool over his eyes."

Mr. Rose, the Solicitor General for Lower Canada, is no doubt a man of considerable legal attainments; but the vice-pullers always manage to have a "wheel working within a wheel." He is said to be a particular friend to the Hudson's Bay Monopolists, and, along with Mr. Justice Draper, is prepared to make any sacrifice to prevent the Great West from being placed under Canadian jurisdiction. The organs assert that he "sacrifices" a legal practice in Lower Canada worth, £6000 a year, to become a minister! How deceitful the organs try to make the "bad appear the better case." Who can tell but Mr. Rose is to receive a *douceur* from the Hudson's Bay Monopoly for pursuing this "sacrificing" course! If Mr. Spence could make £6000 a year as Auctioneer, how long would he remain Post Master General? The "sacrificing" part of the organ's story, is mere bunkum! and only calculated to deceive the electors.—Canada has verily fallen in the hands of the Philistines, when none but Lawyers and Auctioneers are selected to manage her public works, and agricultural and financial departments.

We put it to the intelligent and independent electors of North York—Is such a Ministry calculated to lessen public expenditures? The salaries of Ministers alone, during the Coalition regime, have been increased to £24,000. Are their incomes likely to be lessened.—One would almost think that £20,000 of itself was sufficient salary for twelve men, particularly when they spend months of that time annually in hunting, fishing, and visiting fashionable watering places!

Again, is the new Cabinet, from its complexion, likely to grant to the people of Upper Canada, Representation according to Population? Are they likely to oppose sectarian institutions? Far from it! Let but the demand be made, and they will incorporate all the nonneries required, and endow them, too, with Protestant money.

We are far from being a friend to religious strife, either do we desire to raise up feelings of religious animosity; but the power of Priestcraft, whether popish or protestant, should be banished from the Legislative Halls of this country. In order to effectually do this, grants of public money to sectarian institutions must be stopped. Let every tub stand upon its own bottom. Why should the people of Upper Canada be taxed to build up institutions in the Lower Province, they conscientiously believe to be wrong? The idea is preposterous, and will be scouted off by every well-regulated mind.

Electors of North York! by your votes, you will be called upon to decide on these things. Remember that every vote recorded in favor of the Ministry, will be sanctioning the inequities of the Coalition and giving them a renewed license to plunder the public, and curtail the civil and religious liberty of Western Canada by depriving the people of equal rights with the Lower Province. Let the party be united, and success is certain.

It is said by the English papers that Russian and other European officers are flocking to India, to command the reformed Sepoys.

MEETING OF REFORMERS.

One of the largest and most influential meetings of the Reform Party, held since the great Alliance gathering at Hawt's Hotel in February last, took place at the Eagle Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst. To add to the satisfaction of many present, several gentlemen who honestly and sincerely opposed Joseph Hartman, Esq., at the late election, came forward and were added to the list of that gentleman's supporters in the present contest. As we stated a week or two ago, the split in the Reform Party in this Riding, now amounts to nothing; and its re-union as witnessed on Wednesday evening last, caused tears to flow from old veterans of 40 years standing in the cause of Reform, when the announcement was made and congratulations were being exchanged.

From the best information to be obtained, it is not at all likely that any opposition will be rendered to our late Member, Joseph Hartman, Esq.; but the meeting acting upon the principle that "a little neglect may breed great mischief," determined upon at once issuing a Requisition, and taking the necessary steps to have it widely circulated. In case no opposition is offered, the Requisition will be a favorable opportunity for those who have heretofore opposed Mr. Hartman, and now feel desirous of expressing satisfaction in his votes and proceedings during last Parliament to do so, and thus effectually heal up the wound, which at one time threatened the destruction of the Reform Party in the Riding.

The meeting strongly condemned McDonald & Co., and expressed great satisfaction in the course pursued by our late Member and Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the late Parliament. It was also decided to hold a public meeting of the friends of Joseph Hartman, Esq., at the Eagle Hotel, Newmarket, on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., when the Requisition would be presented, and a Reply be made thereto. We hope to see a large attendance of Reformers, and all who will join with the Party in condemning the present Coalition, organized under Mr. McDonald's leadership.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Improvements.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—Two or three letters have appeared of late, relating to public improvements, in your very valuable paper, one in reference to the Union Sabbath School Room, and "that Gate!" Another about the Fine Engine; and a third stirring up the Board of Trade. There is still another improvement demanded by the public, and that is the Post Office. Newmarket has now grown to a place of considerable importance, and I am satisfied the public will agree with me when I say, our Post Office is not suited to its requirements. Mind you, I am not finding fault with the Postmaster or his valuable assistant; but with the accommodation. It is true, the Postmaster said if enough names were subscribed to take boxes, to pay him for it, he would make an alteration; but there are scores in the village who would take them, year after year, but would refuse to sign any such paper to have their names paraded before the public. I would suggest the propriety of the Postmaster fitting up the adjoining building as an office, and disconnect it, with the store altogether; and I have no doubt, if the matter was properly represented at Head Quarters, the Department would remunerate him for the outlay. I am sensible of this fact, that it is only a matter of time—a change will shortly have to be made. The growing importance of the place will speedily demand it. The accommodation was quite sufficient a few years ago; but times have altered; and in my opinion alterations should take place to keep pace with the times. "I am aware that the change would cost our Post Master quite an outlay; but he should make some sacrifice, when the public are willing to bear a portion of the cost by taking boxes. I have conversed with several of my neighbors on this subject, and almost without an exception they have signified an intention of occupying the P. M.'s, in case boxes are fitted up. Hoping that these suggestions will be acted upon, and taken in the same friendly light they are written.

I beg to subscribe myself,
Yours, &c.,
Box No. 1.

Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1857.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton.

TRAFALGAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, Nov. 28.
The steamer *Fulton*, signalled off Cape Race yesterday evening by the News Yacht and despatched on her way.

The *Fulton* left Havre on the 17th and Southampton on the 18th inst. for New York.

The *Europa* from Boston arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

ENGLAND.

The Money Market was firmer, and demand for money at the Bank of England less pressing.

The Bank of France was about to extend their circulation at the time of departure of the *Fulton*.

Rates of discount at Hamburg had receded to 9½ per cent.

Several additional failures announced in England, and many of the iron trade firms have called meetings of their creditors.

The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banks have stopped payment—occasioning great excitement in Wolverhampton. Liabilities estimated at from £400,000 to £500,000 pounds sterling.

There is nothing new from India.

London, Nov. 17th.
Cansola closed to-day 69½ a 89½ for money. Sugar has advanced 4½ p. cwt. Rio and Coffee dull.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.
Breakstuffs have generally a downward tendency. Wheat and flour met slow retail demand with a decline on the week of 4d to 6d per 70 pounds on wheat, and 1s 6d to 2s. per bbl on flour. Indian Corn but little enquiry.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham, for producing a false heir to the late Dr. Burdell, will take place in Goshen, Orange County, on the third Tuesday in December.

Late News from California.

New York, 30th November.
The United States Mail Steamship *North-east Light*, from Aspinwall on the 21st inst., with the California mails to November 5, and nearly \$1,250,000 in specie on freight, arrived yesterday evening.

An important mass meeting of the citizens of San Francisco was held on the 1st inst., to give expression to their sense of the public on the loss of the *Central America*.

A project was set on foot in California to create a new territory out of the great basin between the Goosie Creek mountains on the east, and the Sierra Nevada on the west, and between the Oregon and Utah line on the north, and the Colorado River on the south.

A card had been published in the San Francisco papers, stating that the travel would be resumed on the Nicaragua route, and that on the arrival of the mail of the 20th October, the sailing day would be announced.

The advices from Central America are important. Under present circumstances, war had been officially declared between Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and President Morazan, of the former Republic, was preparing to place himself at the head of the army. His proclamation announces a determination to maintain the right of the Republic to the territory claimed by, and now in possession of, Costa Rica. Colonel Canli had possession of the river and lake steamers. No important operations had yet been undertaken by either party.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th November, 1857.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

The Honorable Louis Victor Sciotto, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Louis Victor Sciotto, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable E. P. Tache resigned.

The Honorable Narcisse Fortin Belleau, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Narcisse Fortin Belleau, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council in the room and stead of the Honorable E. P. Tache, resigned.

Charles Allyn, Esquire, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Charles Allyn, to be Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable Francois Lenieux, resigned.

Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, Esquire, to be a member of the Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, to be the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the Honorable Timothy Leo Terril, resigned.

John Ross, Esquire, Q. C., to be Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of Canada called Lower Canada, in the room and stead of Dunbar Ross, Esquire, R. C., resigned.

Independence of Parliament!
CORRUPTION OF THE MEMBERS!

MAY 22, 1857.—This day a return was sent down to Parliament, disclosing a strange state of affairs. It gives a clue to something of the village practices upon the revenues of the Province by its end and means. On the 23rd April, 1855, Charles Allyn and A. Polette, members of the Assembly, were named Commissioners to enquire whether the Montmorency Bridge had actually fallen—if so, whether it was occasioned by gravitation, and if not, why it did not; like Mahomet's coffin, remain where it was. The return states that these Commissioners received EIGHT DOLLARS per diem. We are explicitly informed that this is not the fact. There is a rule adopted by the Governor in Council, that, for the first week, Commissioners should be entitled (if professional men) to fourteen dollars per day, the second week twelve dollars, and the third week ten dollars. The scale diminished from a maximum to a minimum, commencing at the maximum and diminishing from week to week till it is reduced to the sum of eight dollars per diem. There is a distinction in the order between professional men and non-professional men—the former being allowed fourteen dollars per diem, and the latter ten. It is difficult to see what legal skill was brought into requisition in examining the ruins of Montmorency Bridge, but these two lawyers, who are members of the House, were paid for their services as professional men.

Again, the same Mr. Allyn, and one Joseph Napoleon Poulin, a physician, were appointed to examine into the management of the Quebec Turnpike Roads. It happened, in the whirl of the wheel of fortune, that Napoleon Poulin, by some sort of centrifugal force, was cast out of Parliament. When these Commissioners came for their pay, Mr. Allyn was taxed as a professional man, while the poor doctor was put off with the tariff of an ordinary non-professional man. Wherefore? Was not the doctor a professional man—and did not the management of the Quebec turnpike roads require as much physics as law? The answer lay in this—Allyn remains in the House—Poulin is out. The position is different—quite different.

The next curiosity by way of commission was that distinguished statesman, Dunbar Ross. He has a genius for everything. In fact, his genius is of so universal a character that it is difficult to ascertain for what he is most fitted. In the last return his name is only upon three different commissions, but for some three or four years he has been distributed over some six or eight commissions. It will be doubted how much the public revenue will be enhanced by his labors, when it is understood, that upon the commission relating to Returning Officers, the Commissioners drew an account of expenses, FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, and the commission not yet terminated! The accounts of the Returning Officers in the aggregate will not be reduced beyond \$1,200. The not profit to the Province of the commission can easily be computed.

Another commission to which he was appointed was to ascertain why the Municipal and Road Act of Lower Canada did not work, or, as the French say, *fonctionne*, in some parishes in Lower Canada.

Connected with these commissions is another significant fact. T. Leo Terril, Esq., on the 3rd May, 1856, was appointed on the Corrigendum Murder Commission; on the 24th of the same month, he became in the "Government of Canada" Provincial Secretary, and the Commission was, as a matter of course, revoked. This shows that the Min-

istry had their lien upon Mr. Terril from the 3rd to the 24th of May. He was subsequently appointed to the Ministry. The Commissioners drew on account four thousand before they had well commenced!

Jean Chabot, member for Quebec, 19th June, 1855, was made Seigneurial Commissioner, because he could not, for reason not to be understood, then be made judge. He received ten dollars per diem, or \$3,650 per annum, besides members' allowances. During session, up to the time of his appointment as judge, he received the same appointment, and now receives sixteen dollars a day. Cartier read him out of this party, but he would not go. Caution said: "The Alaskine is a fish that returns to its native waters, however much he is punished." Loranger and Polette, members for Beauharnois and Three Rivers, are receiving the same salary as commissioners to revise the statutes.

And not only are the members bought up—their friends are provided for by wholesale. Gauthier, a partner of Lenieux, was made assistant judge, and for a few months' work received four thousand dollars, and afterwards was made Recorder of Quebec, at a permanent salary of \$2,000. Corwallis Monk, brother-in-law of Mr. Drummond, was made assistant judge, and received \$3,000. Joseph Amable Berthelot, partner of Mr. Cartier, was also made assistant judge, and received \$4,000. Could anything be more demoralizing or ruinous to the finances than this system of buying up the Representatives of the people—holding them as tools of a corrupt Government ready for anything by direct money inducements! Let the electors reflect on all this before going to the Polls!—*Globe*, Dec. 2.

The Ministry Complete.

The Government has, at length, been filled up by the appointment of Mr. John Rose to the Solicitor Generalship of Lower Canada, in place of Mr. Dunbar Ross, got rid of because he was, according to the *Colonist*, a disgraceful bungler. Mr. Rose is a laborious lawyer, and has a respectable standing in his profession, so that there is no personal objection to be urged against him. When, however, we came to understand his position in reference to one of the most important questions likely to come before Parliament for some time, we mean that of Hudson's Bay annexation, we cannot help expressing our extreme regret, that he should have been appointed a member of the Government. We state, as a fact which cannot be contradicted, that Mr. John Rose is the confidential adviser and agent of the Hudson's Bay Company—that he was recently in England on a mission connected with the business of the monopoly. Our readers may judge from this fact how the Hudson's Bay question is likely to be treated by the new Cabinet. Mr. Rose has, we have no doubt, been put into the Government, to secure the interests of the monopoly, to watch every movement which may be to their disadvantage, and embarrass and delay when he cannot openly oppose. We cannot look upon his appointment otherwise than as a part of a conspiracy to defraud the people of Canada of their rights. He and John A. Macdonald were in London together, occupied the same lodgings, were let by the great capitalists and politicians who manage the monopoly, and now Mr. Rose is put into the Government to finish what Mr. Justice Draper so well began. Mr. Rose is a shrewd man, ambitious, and money-making, and not very scrupulous. He is just the person to play into the hands of the rich, powerful English monopoly, with its influence over Colonial Secretaries and Governors. We think, however, that Mr. John A. Macdonald and he will find that in this matter the people of Canada are not to be outwitted. Mr. Draper's treachery has already roused a feeling against the Government which cannot be allayed. Every one who desires the acquisition of the North West, desires the defeat of the Cabinet, in order that something effectual may be done, and this appointment of Mr. Rose will add fuel to their wrath.

Instead of gaining anything by his change of colleagues in Lower Canada, the premier has lost strength. The appointment of Mr. Rose will be exceedingly unpopular, and a perfect tumult of indignation is rising against the new Commissioner of Public Works. We perceive that two hundred of Mr. Allyn's delinquent constituents in the Champlain Ward of Quebec accompanied him on his departure from the ancient capital, on his journey to Toronto. There was another occasion on which they paid him high honour. It was when they conveyed the murderers of Corrigan in triumph procession to Mr. Allyn's house, after they had been acquitted through his exertions! It is not, however, alone because he is the nominee of the violent Roman Catholic party of Quebec that we object to him; it is because he is the nominee of Mr. Baby in the Board of Works, the fit successor of Lenieux and Chabot, the chosen instrument for putting through jobs in piers, light-houses, tug-boats, and public funds.

These are the additions which Mr. Macdonald has made to his Government, in order to make it more acceptable to the people of Upper Canada—a mercenary lawyer, the agent of a monopoly which deprives us of our rights, and a nominee jointly of the Champlain street boys of Quebec, and Mr. Baby! If these are the men, who, according to the organs, are to command the respect and admiration of Upper Canada, what kind of appointment would have called forth its disparagement!—*Globe*.

Gowan's True Picture!

The *Globe* of Wednesday is admirable upon the mock sovereignty of the scarlet-leaved man!

"Even Corruptionist luck, Ogle R. Gowan, offers his services to the electors of North Ontario, as an enemy to Lower Canada domination! as the champion of Representation according to Population! as the opponent of 'sectarian creeds in our common schools!' and lastly, as neither a 'Ministerialist' nor an 'Oppositionist!'" Does any one doubt that if the people of Ontario, duped by such shammas as these, should elect him, that he would go straight to John A. Macdonald & Co., and sell his vote and influence, for the best price he could get? That he would dodge the Representation question, and every other Upper Canada question, just as the Bowens, the Bartons, the Clarkes, &c. *id omne Genus*, have dodged them for the last three years? No one who has watched his recent manœuvres, or who reads his lumbag address, can put the slightest faith in his professed admiration of the opposition platform. Will respectable electors countenance candidates, whose duplicity and dishonesty is patent to all the world?

THE MONSTERS.—The proclamation of Brigham Young against the United States army reducing the Mormon question to a narrow compass. They are in open rebellion against the government, and should they be able to repulse the small military force now in the midst of their mountain passes, they must know that with the return of spring an army

will march against them sufficient to reduce them to subjugation upon a very short notice, if they remain in Utah. But we adhere to our first impression that the early evacuation of Utah by the saints is the ultimate which lies at the bottom of this rebellion. Brigham Young has too much shrewdness to entertain the idea for a moment, that he can, by force of arms, maintain his territorial relationship against the military resources of the United States. His sole object, in this present war, is doubtless to keep back the government troops from Salt Lake City during the winter; for with the removal of the snows next summer, he will most probably, with his whole community, bag and baggage, wives, concubines and children, be off for the British possessions. His Northern exploring tour of the last summer, we dare say, had reference to his purpose. At all events, say of this Mormon rupture brings the Mormon question to a speedy solution.—*N. Y. Herald*.

False Accounts!
MAY 16, 1856.—The Committee on Public Accounts, on the 16th inst., brought the fact before the public, on the authority of the Auditor General, that the most extraordinary errors and discrepancies in the public accounts had been discovered, through the labors of that officer; that, in regard to the Crown Lands Department, balances appearing in the Receiver General's accounts as accruing from the Land Fund, did not appear in the accounts of the Department! That commissions had been paid out of receipts, instead of the gross amounts being handed over to the Receiver General! That large accounts, in gross, had been offered for audit, without any details being furnished! That in an immense number of cases, no vouchers for the accounts of the Department had been supplied to him! In fact, from Mr. Langton's statement, the accounts of the Crown Lands must be a mass of confusion. He actually asserts that a sum of £3,983 was returned in the account of receipts, although it was stated that it had not been collected—the alleged reason for the anomalous proceeding being, that it was convenient to have together the whole amount accruing during the year! In relation to the Board of Works, Mr. Langton complained that he got no contracts to examine, to compare their terms with the amounts paid! That, in the improvement of the St. Lawrence accounts, there is an item of \$250 for personal expenses, which needs explanation! That in an immense number of instances, no vouchers were furnished to him! That alterations and deductions were made in the accounts in pencil, in order to make them balance.

Electors of Candidates!—are men who have reduced the public offices to such a state—on the confession of their own officer—elected by a Committee of the House of Assembly—to continue, to misgovern the country? If so, what will be the state of the public finances when another election comes round!—*Globe*.

The New Ministry.
Mr. McDonald, after great labour, has at length succeeded in obtaining members to succeed and fill the vacancies occasioned by the late changes in the Administration. We are sorry to assume our ministerial contemporaries, that this prodigious travail of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald has generated even less than a mouse. Of the three names mentioned as new members of the Cabinet—Mr. Sciotto is the only one who has heretofore borne the reputation of an honest statesman. How much his honesty is worth now, can easily be reckoned, since as a political renegade he has, by deserting the opposition, to share plunder and place with the very men he has lately professed to despise. The other three names of common place, bringing applicants for pay, and utterly insignificant for any other purposes than those of corruption. As to Mr. Sciotto, the contempt of reputation, and base betrayal of principle and trust reposed in him by his late party, will rebound on his head at a not far distant day, with tenfold weight. The people, however, will not endorse the formation of such another patch-work Cabinet as this already shows itself to be; but, when the time comes, they will prove to the basest Macdonald organs, that long-enduring principle is not always a sign of stupidity, nor can long successful crime escape its ultimate reward.—The issue will be left to the arbitration of the country.

A POPISH COLLEGE BILL!—October 18.—A discussion arose to-day on a Bill to incorporate the *Mascon College* of Terrebonne. It proposed to incorporate the Popish Cure of the Parish, the first Popish church-warden, and the superior, director and procurator of the College—but he did not say who those were, or how they were to be appointed. Of course they were to be all ecclesiastics, appointed by the Roman hierarchy—but it was convenient to say nothing of this. Then again, the Bill did not define the objects of the Institution—it made no provision for returns of its transactions to the Legislature—and it authorized the corporation to hold real estate in *mortmain*, locked up for settlement, to the extent of \$4,000 a year, and personal property to any amount! It provided no check as to the acquisition of property, or protection to the relatives of dying persons from the solicitation of the priest.

Mr. Hartman, second by Mr. Ferrie, moved that the Corporation be directed to power to hold real estate "except for the use and occupation" of the Institution. Lost 32 to 68. Among those who voted down this amendment, were Bowes, Cayley, Church, Clarke, Crawford, Daly, Jackson, Larviell, Macbeth, John A. Macdonald, Sir Allan Macnab, McCann, J. C. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Powell, Rankin, Robin, Shaw, Henry Smith, Southwick and Stevenson!—*Globe*.

COUNTY OF LANBTON.—The *Globe* says we may state, in reply to the inquiries of friends, that when visiting his County last Winter, Mr. Brown explained at nearly twenty public meetings that it was utterly impossible for him, with his numerous engagements, to transact the Crown Lands and other private business of so large and new a County with satisfaction to himself, and that, in consequence, he did not intend to offer for Lanbton.

A few weeks ago, however, before the rumour of an immediate election was heard of—communications passed between Mr. Brown and his friends in the County, which ended in his consenting in the event of his offering at the general election of 1858, to place himself at their service, should they call upon him to do so. The matter is entirely with the friends of Mr. Brown in Lanbton.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New Orleans have two weeks later news from Mexico. The country still continued in a most distracted condition. Santa Anna is again in the field intriguing with the opponents of Cominfort for a restoration to power. From present appearances it would seem that the president is by no means certain of his position for twenty-four hours together, and under such circumstances it is impossible to foresee the result. A number of political exiles had arrived in New Orleans by the *Tennessee*.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

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Newmarket Advertisements.

THOMAS NIXON,
 THANKFUL for past favors begs, to remind his
 numerous friends and Customers that he has
 on hand (and will dispose of at the lowest re-
 munerating profit) a very large assortment of the
 finest
TEAS, GROCERIES,
 Crockery, Glass-ware, Provision, and an increased
 stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
 In the Grocery Department will be found—
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Sugars, Figs,
Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c., &c., &c.
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Cheese,
Fork, Bacon,
Hams, Lobsters,
Mackerel, Sardines,
out. (Fresh and in Barrel.) Herrings, Cod-
(dry.) Codfish, (in Barrel.) Potatoes,

Oatmeal, Crackers,
Biscuits, Cornmeal,
Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c.
ON THE BOOKSHELVES
We kept a good supply of English and American
BOOKS, in almost all the departments of Science
and Literature, in various styles of binding, together
with a liberal supply of Family Bibles, Testa-
ments and Prayer Books.
— ALSO —
Stationery of all kinds, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Musical
Instruments, Blank Books, Music Books,
&c., &c., &c.
Newmarket, Dec. 1. 1856.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber perfectly informs the public that having made arrangements with parties in selling wood he will be prepared to supply fresh fish throughout the season to those who may require the same.

THOMAS NIXON,
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Bricks! Bricks!

100,000 BRICKS of excellent

D. SUTHERLAND,
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CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

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...analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the

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Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

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 This Sub-Office has been duly appointed Agent
 for Newmarket, for the above Company, and with
 full powers of solicitation for policies and effecting
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 THOMAS NIXON,
 Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1853. W-2

Patent Lifting Pump

invented by Mr. John Dennis—one of the firm, and allowed by competent judges to be the most superior and a Pump now in use. From the nature and simplicity of its construction, by the aid of the

SPRING PISTON,

from vulcanized Gum-Rubber Joints—working in an Iron Cylinder—the water, instead of being sucked up as in most pumps, is lifted from the bottom—and with great ease thus avoiding friction and leakage, rendering it almost impossible to get out of repair. It never works in a cast iron form bolted to the pump covering the well and to the pump.

from fly to securely keep, with unimpaired success
— and satisfactory references can be given.
Warranty to extend for Three Years.
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The subscribers are also manufacturing an excellent
WOODEN PUMP,
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